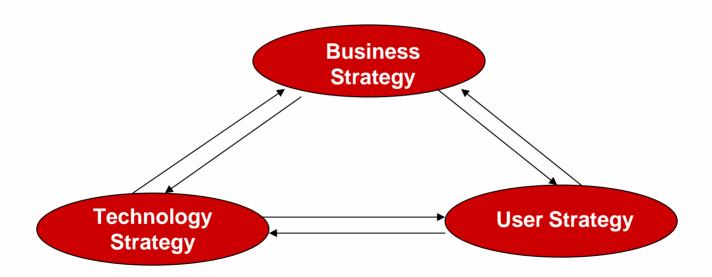


Understanding
Usability Objectives
September 2005



Three Parts of a Web Strategy





Three Parts of a Web Strategy

Business Strategy

- Business objectives for the system
- Marketing/branding strategy

Technology Strategy

 Systems and support to technically implement business strategy

User Strategy

Who, what, when, where and how users interact with the system



User Strategy

- Who uses the system
- What goals users want to achieve on the system
- When and how frequently users come to the site
- Where users go on the system and where users use the system



Usability Defined

 ISO Definition: The effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction with which specified users can achieve specified goals within a system.



User Strategy

- Usability & interaction design activities drive user strategy
- Common usability activities
 - Analysis
 - User & Task Analysis
 - Design
 - Conceptual and detail design
 - Site structures, high level navigation
 - Wireframes
 - Evaluation
 - Expert review
 - Usability testing
 - Iteration



User Strategy

- Understand the business goals
- Understand the technical strategy
- Understand the tool type:
 - Client-server applications
 - Information-based sites
 - Game sites
 - Shopping sites
 - Community sites
 - Web applications
- Understand the usability objectives for the tool



Web Applications Need a Strong User Focus

- One-to-One A unique session for each user
- Data Transformation Users have the ability to manipulate, change and save data, permanently
- Task Based Web applications facilitate task completion. Users arrive with specific goals, tasks and expectations in mind; the motivations for using a web application are explicit and precise.
- Transparent Web application design succeeds not when it draws attention to itself but when it recedes into the background; requiring the design to be fundamentally natural to both the user and the medium.



Web Applications Need a Strong User Focus (cont.)

- User Focused -- The design should play a subservient role to the user's work.
- Informative -- Web applications have to provide users with various milestones informing them when tasks are complete; they must provide feedback.



Usability Objectives

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Memorability
- Error Handling & Recovery
- Satisfaction
- Flexibility
- Tailorability



Usability Objectives

- Learnability Users are able to learn the system within an acceptable timeframe and gain knowledge about deeper functionality over time
- Efficiency The resources consumed to achieve those goals are at an acceptable and accurate level
- Effectiveness Users achieve the right goals they set out to achieve in the system
- Memorability Users can return from a break and still know where they are in the system and how to use it
- Error Handling & Recovery The system limits the errors a user encounters and helps them recover from them when they occur



Usability Objectives (cont.)

- Engaging Users feel positive about the system; the system draws users into it
- Flexibility Sites/groups have the ability to customize the system (within established constraints) to accommodate differences
- Tailorability Users have the ability to customize the user interface to accommodate their specific work responsibilities and priorities



What makes a system learnable?

UI elements that support learnability

- Leverage users' existing knowledge of the web (linking, bookmarking, navigation interaction)
- Standard interaction patterns
- Standard user interface conventions & standards
- Familiar terminology
- Familiar work flows

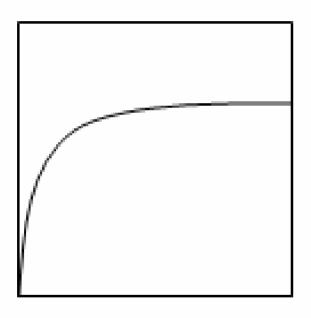
Learnability is important for:

- Systems that support high turnover positions where people need to get up to speed quickly (Call Centers, Teller systems, Point of sale systems)
- Systems that include low-frequency/high criticality (Course Management Systems) tasks
- Limited training resources (time and budget)



Learnability

Evaluating learnability



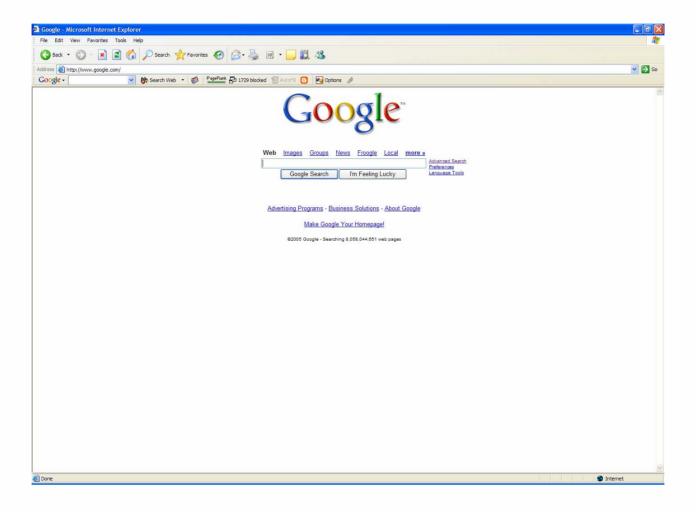
Novice Users – Can the novice transfer skills?

Early Users – Can the user learn the system quickly?

Experienced Users – Can users use the system efficiently?



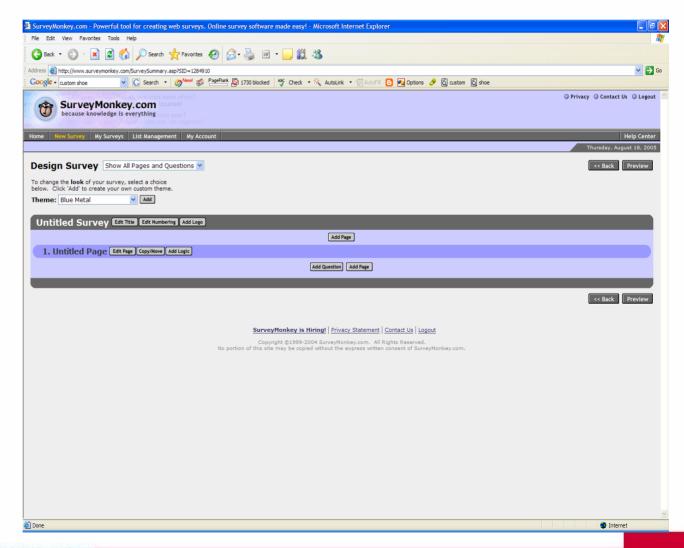
Learnability





Learnability

- Market research web application
- Create, execute & analyze complex surveys with no training or support





What makes a system efficient?

UI elements that support efficiency

- Enter once, use everywhere
- Good defaults
- Task flow matches workflow
- Persistent navigation
- Consistent design
- Maximized system resources
- What if users learned a few additional features?
 - What's the best way to lead users to these new additional features? (Daily Tips? Routine training?)

Evaluating efficiency

- What are the most frequent tasks?
- Can users efficiently and accurately perform the most frequent tasks?
- Are there repeated errors where even experts remain confused?



Efficiency is influenced by:

- System response time (both slow or fast)
- Amount of information a user has to read, enter or re-enter
- The number of menu items, dialog boxes, pages, etc. users need to navigate
- Easy step-by-step routes to perform the task
- Degree of cognitive load: The amount of thinking that a user has to focus on the system, versus on the their work goal

Efficiency is important for:

- Systems that support high volume transactions
- Systems that support tight turnaround timeframes
- Systems with complex, multi-step processes (even if it's a perception of the need for speed)
- Systems used to improve worker productivity





Kim:

Thank you for applying to WetFeet for the ASP Product Manager posit employmen and are interested in scheduling a phone interview with yo

To schedule your personal phone interview time for this position pleasi

http://wfrdemo.wfrecruiter.com/ISMCISIntro.asp?inv=3A12B3B9-E522-

After clicking on the link above you will be directed on how to proceed phone interview time. Please be sure to check your email inbox for cor interview time within 24 hours after scheduling. It will also be importar phone number we have on file for you is correct. If you have any quest contacted directly by replying to this email. I look forward to your coryour interest.

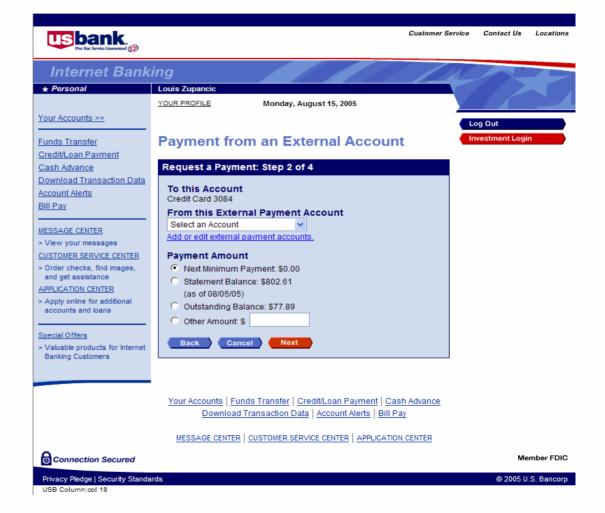
Sincerely,

Gary

- Applicant tracking system with email to "deep" link.
- May require login prior to displaying linked page.



- Transaction processing system
- One-to-one relationship can promote efficiency by offering options appropriate to an individual user.

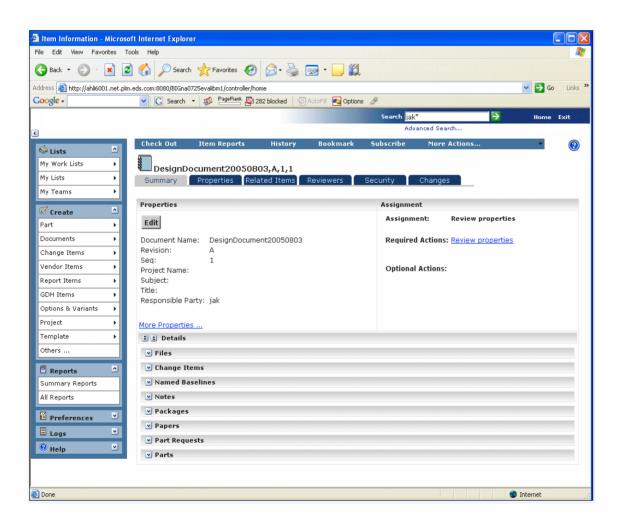






Summary
 helps support
 efficiency by
 allowing users
 to link directly
 to specific
 information

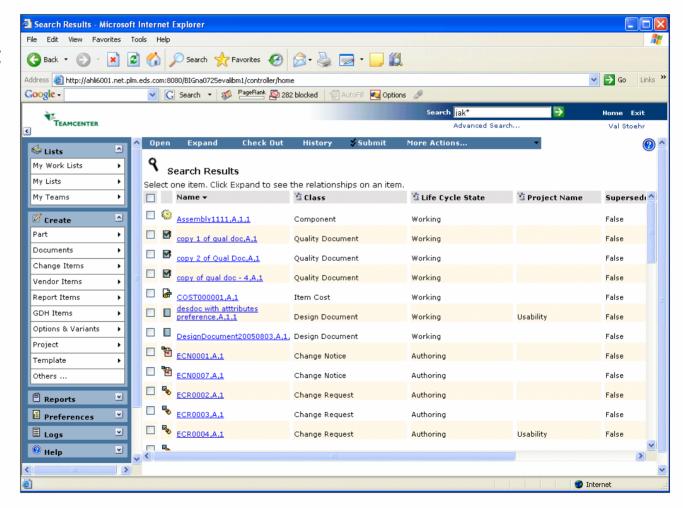




- Product data management system
- Summary view
- Tabbed detail view
- Persistent lefthand navigation
- Actions on the object along the top
- Actions on a piece of data near the data
- Simple search

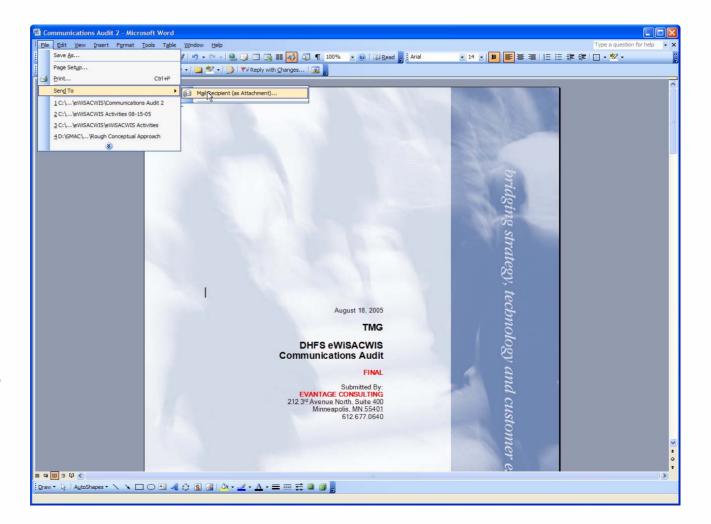


- Product data management system
- Users can take action on one or more items directly from search results
- Table provides adequate information to help user make decisions





- Ability to send document from within Word
- This same functionality has been used to store controlled documents in web applications





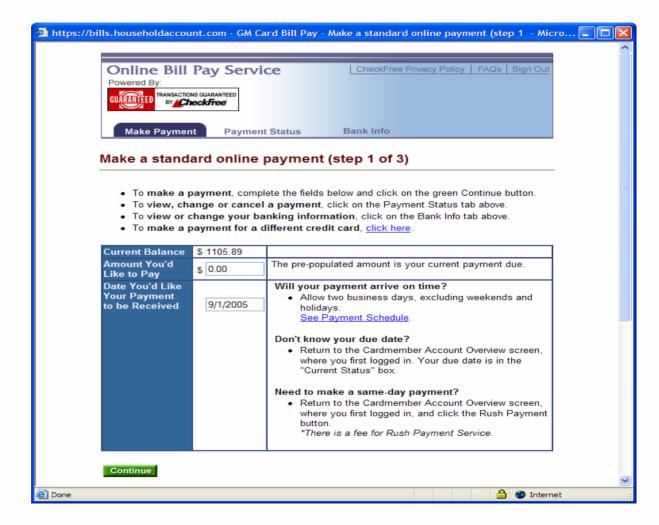
What makes a system effective?

- UI elements to support effectiveness
 - System supports business goals
 - Identify the "leaks?" (i.e., whiteout workarounds) and how can they be solved
- Evaluating effectiveness
 - Are business objectives being met?
 - Do users understand the process and how the system supports it?



Effectiveness

Note the "prepopulated" field. Who is this effective for?





What makes a system memorable?

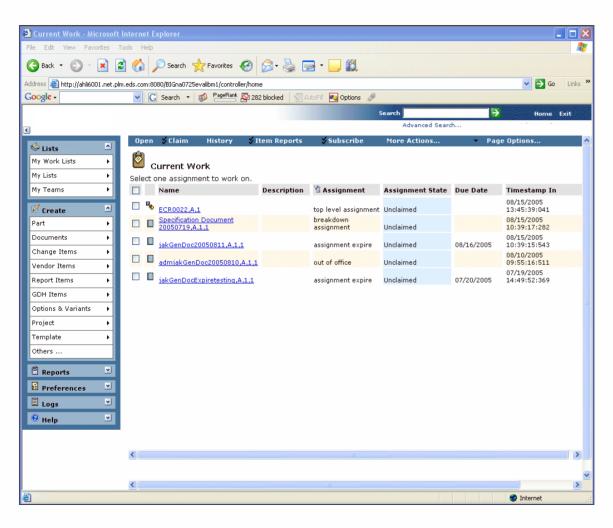
- Users can return to the system after a break and still recall where they are and how to use it
 - Measure memorability after an accepted level of training
 - Timeframe:
 - Minutes for details like the meaning of icons and "place" within the system
 - Hours for a small but complex functions
 - Days or weeks for a full system
 - Measure memorability for:
 - Parts of your system that are important, but not used every day (e.g. monthly reporting functions, emergency handling functions)
 - Parts of the system that take a lot of work to learn but which are used occasionally
 - Parts of the system that intrinsically involve memory whenever they are used such as the meaning of icons
 - Leverage system features to support memorability (i.e., tooltips, breadcrumb trail, visually distinct enabled/disabled controls)



Memorability is important for:

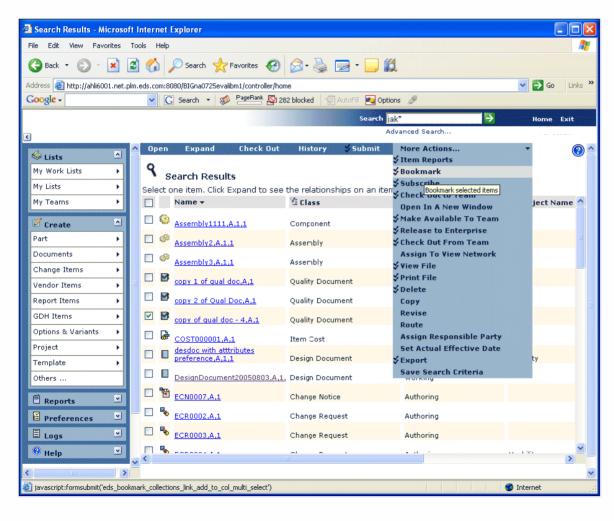
- Systems that are used in work contexts where there are a lot of interruptions
- Systems used in work contexts where workers must use multiple systems as part of their work responsibilities





- Persistent lefthand navigation
- Actions are positioned in the same location throughout the application
- Actions that can be taken on one or more objects along the top
- Standard "L" layout

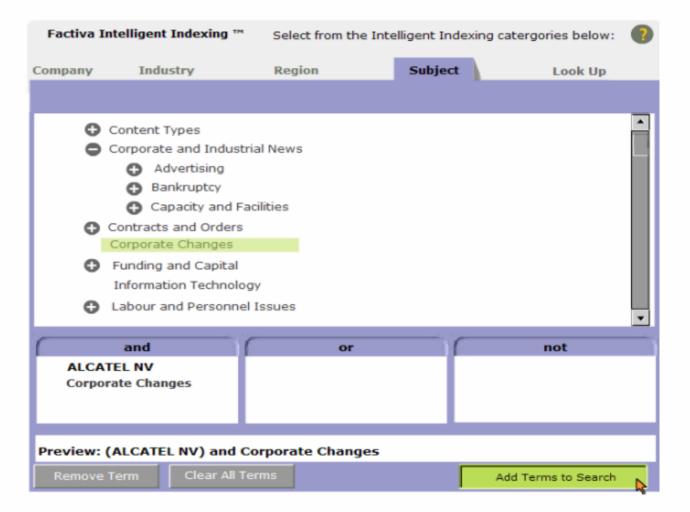




 Bookmarking feature in large web application that has hard-tolocate information

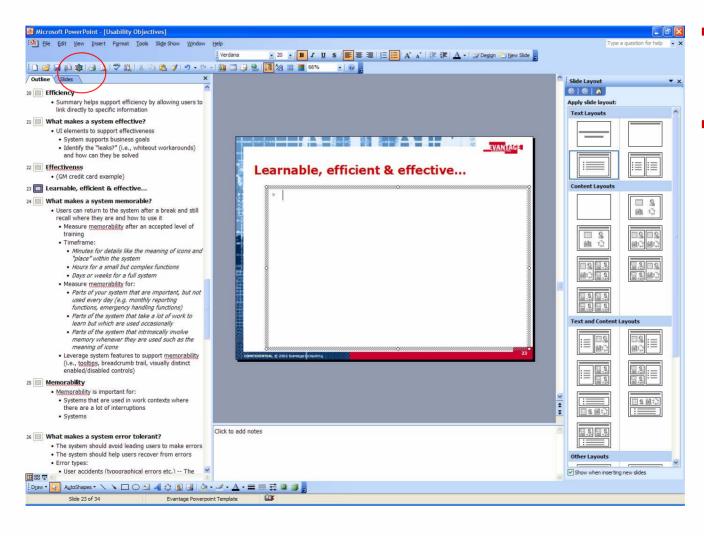


- Search support
- Boolean searches without having to recall Boolean terms





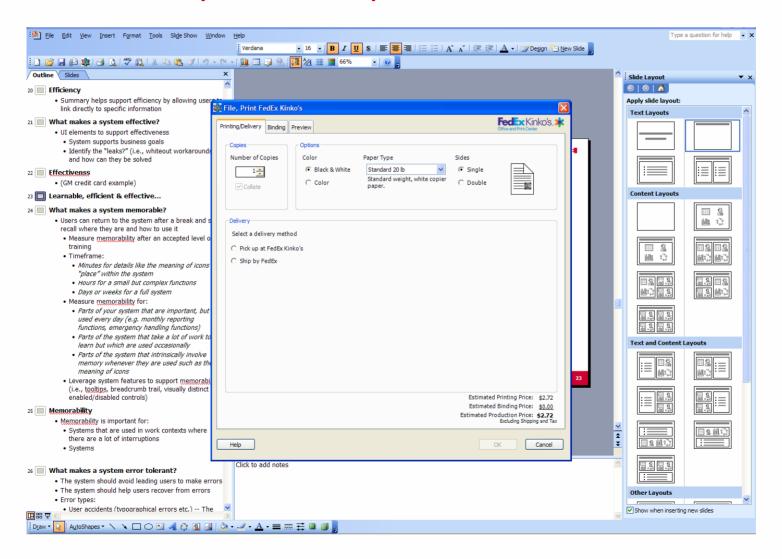
Learnable, efficient, effective & memorable...



- Documentbased user activity
- Functionality integrated directly into a familiar system



Learnable, efficient, effective & memorable...





What makes a system error tolerant?

- The system should avoid leading users to make errors
- The system should help users recover from errors
- Error types:
 - User accidents (typographical errors etc.) -- The system cannot be blamed for most of these, but it should help the user recover
 - Errors caused by confusion -- The system should be designed to prevent this

When errors are discovered:

- Discovered by the user immediately
- Discovered by the user after some delay
- Discovered by the system and pointed out to the user
- Not discovered by or made known to the user

Measuring error proneness:

- Number of errors per unit time (in different categories)
- Total amount of time spent dealing with errors (vs. total time)
- Total time spent recovering from errors after detection (vs. total error time or total time)



Error tolerance

Limit typing

- Enter once, use everywhere
- Pre-fills
- Copy/paste

Feedback

- Confirmations
 - Opt-outs
- Information messages
- Warning messages
- The best error message is the on that is never displayed
- Error message format
 - What the user did that was wrong
 - How to fix it
 - Where to go for more help



Error tolerance

 A user cannot move to the next step (the Next button is disabled) until an action is taken





Error tolerance

- Form
- Visual queues for required fields & formatting
- Length of form is specified
- Default selected, but to whose benefit?

1. Billing Info > 2. Shipping Info > 3. Payment Options

. Billing Address (same as Credit Card billing address):	
* Required entries	
Customer#	
First Name: *	Middle Initial:
Last Name: *	
Address:*	
Address Line 2	
Address Line 3	
City: *	
State: *	Select a State
Zip Code: *	
Country:	USA
Day Phone *	- Extension:
Evening Phone	- Extension:
Fax Number	
Email Address: * We will confirm your order by em	nail.

Yes, Email promotions welcome.
 No, Email promotions not welcome.

Sign-up for email notices of special sales and promotions. (We will never rent or share your email)



What makes a system engaging?

- Draws the user into the work
- Helps the user work with confidence
- Presents information that is easily consumable
- Evaluating engagement
 - Users will tell you when it's engaging
 - Stress levels
 - Lower help desk activity
 - Surveys
 - System Usability Survey (SUS)
 - I ikert scale

Engagement is important for:

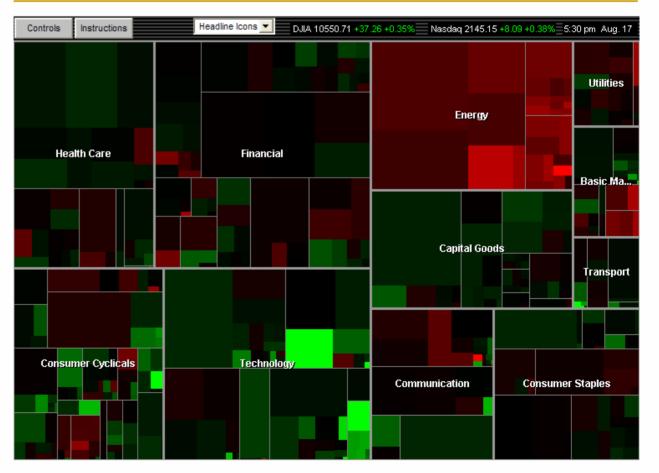
- Learning systems for children
- Systems where the value proposition involves information delivery, such as investment sites
- Systems used in mature and highly competitive markets



Engaging

- Fidelity's Map of the Market
- Complex information displayed in a single page

Map of the Market





Engaging



Learning system for children



What makes a system flexible?

What makes a system flexible?

- The system can adapt to different situations
- Templates
- Style sheets
- Lists (valid values lists/drop downs)

Evaluating flexibility

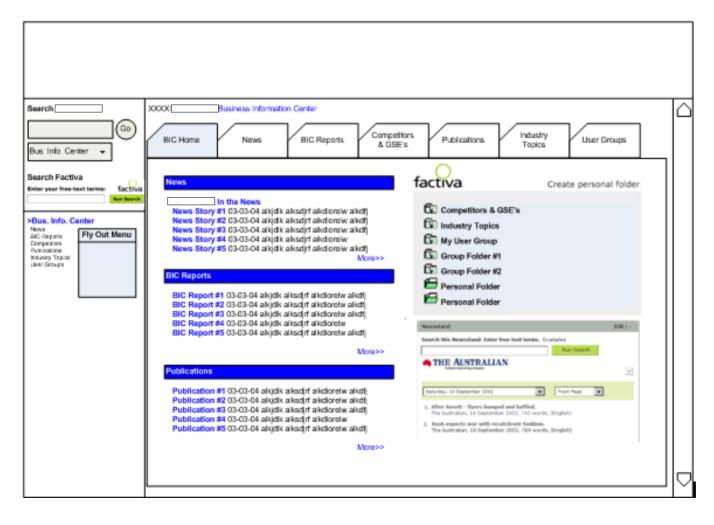
Can the system be easily adapted to meet a variety of sitelevel needs within established constraints?

Flexibility is important for:

- Large systems with diverse customer bases
 - Regional differences
 - Global differences
 - Regulatory differences
 - Industry differences



Flexibility



- Business information center
- Portal integration
- Ability for users to create their own folders to organize information

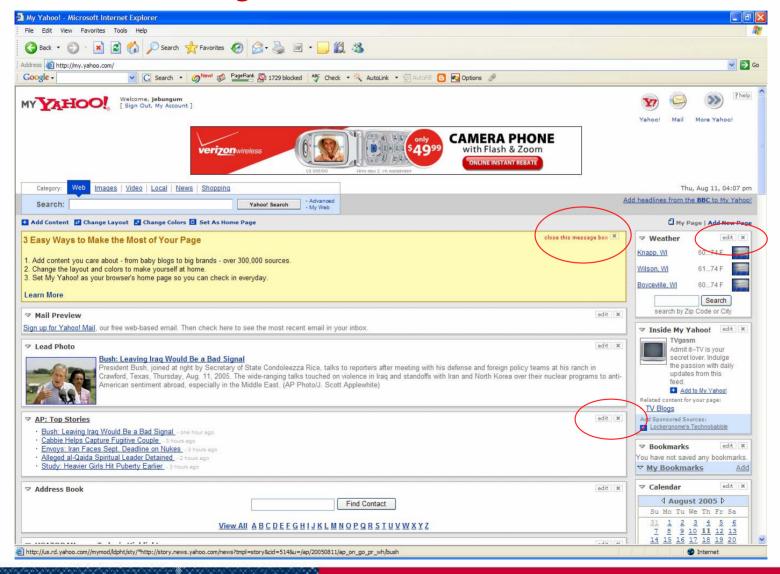


Tailorability

- What makes a system tailorable?
 - Allow the user to modify the system to suit their work goals
- Evaluating tailorability
 - Can the user modify the system to meet their work goals
 - Do users become more productive?
- Tailorability is important for:
 - Highly complex systems
 - Systems with multiple, unique user groups
 - Systems where a user group only uses a portion of the system



Tailorability





In Summary...

- User strategy is one of three elements that make up a Web Strategy
 - Business
 - User strategy
 - Technology
- Usability objectives are key to forming a sound user strategy
 - Learnability
 - Efficiency
 - Effectiveness
 - Memorability
 - Error Handling & Recovery
 - Satisfaction
 - Flexibility
 - Tailorability



Discussion

You can pick three usability objectives. Which will you pick?